

After the battle of the Boyne, James fled to France, and William, having occupied Dublin, laid siege to Limerick.

The siege lasted most of August, but was then abandoned because Sarsfield intercepted and destroyed the convoy which was bringing William's siege train. Of this first siege, there is a French account printed by Gilbert *in the* appendix to his Jacobite Narrative. There is also a *Life* of Sarsfield (1895) by John Tochlinter, written from a nationalist's point of view, which gives many details about Sarsfield and collects much information about the war in Ireland.

William returned to England after raising the siege of Limerick, but the campaign of 1690 was not yet over. An expedition set sail from England, under the command of Maryborough, which was joined by the Duke of Wurtemberg and some regiments of the army William had left in Ireland. After short sieges, Cork and Kinsale were captured, and Maryborough then came home. A detailed account, with plans, of this successful little expedition is to be found in Viscount Wolseley's *Life of Marlborough* (pp. 217-25). In the next campaign, in 1691, the subjugation of Ireland was completed by Ginkle. On June 30[^] 1691, he stormed Athlone; on July 12 he defeated the Irish at Aghrim; a month later he laid siege to Limerick* and on October 3 that town capitulated. Some of Ginkle's letters

on the progress of this campaign are to be found in the Historical Manuscripts Commission* Eighth Report (pp. 317-25). Others are In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, for that year. A diary of the siege, by Colonel Richards, is printed in the Jacobite Narrative, which contains also a curious description of the battle of Aghrim, written in Latin verse. From all these various sources much may be gathered which supplements and in some particulars corrects the narrative in chapter xvii of Macaulay's History,